# NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GERDON BENNETT.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS TENMS, cash in microsco. Manny sont by mail will be at the The GAIL's Helialds, two cents per copy, \$5 per annum
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type, to \$5 per annum; the European Edition \$1 per annum to
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traded printing.
THE FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per
type, or \$2 per annum.

A USEMENTS T .- MORROW EVENING. BROAD-WAY THRATRE, Broadway -- EQUESTRIANISM -- GROAD-ST. GROUGE AND THE DESGO.

BOWERY TREATRE, Bowers, -ALASIC-PO-CA-BON-TAR-BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway-Money-Paint WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-MERCHANT OF VE

LAURA REFNE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway, -Ota BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - After noon and evening, MAY DAY SCOUP - STAGE STUCK YANKERnoon stat evening,

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-MECHANICS HALL, 42 Broadway - BRYANTS' MUSSTREES - NEAR COMES AND BURE PROCESS I ALLY BOY TIME TO TAKEN

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.-Erntopia: Cranautements, songs, &c. -The There Rivals. New York, Sunday, December 26, 1858.

#### The News.

The steamship Karnak arrived at this port yesterday, in twenty-one days from Liverpool. She experienced very heavy weather. The Karnak will hereafter run between New York, Havana and Nas-

The steamship Washington did not get all her stores on board yesterday in time to proceed on her voyage. It is now announced that she will sail his morning at eight o'clock.

The brig Avasetta, which arrived at this port on laturday from Turk's Islands, brings dates to the 14th inst. Her advices are unimportant.

Christmas was very generally observed throughout the city yesterday. Among the most interest-ing celebrations and festivities were those at the Home for the Friendless. Three hundred little children who are there cared for were present, many of them singing and speaking very prettily Between one and two thousand persons visited them during the day, taking them numerous presents. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

The interesting annual Subbath schoolservices celebrated yesterday evening at the Central Methodist Episcopal church in Seventh avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourtsenth streets, were very largely attended. The place of worship was, as is usual on occasions of this kind, very beautifully and artistically decorated, and the children in attendance very aptly answered the various questions put to them. Addresses were delivered by several reverend gentlemen, and the services were on the whole of a very interesting character.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 345 deaths in the city during the past week-a decrease of 20 as compared with the mortallty of the week previous. Of the whole number 188 were of 10 years of age and under, and 58 inmates of the public institutions. The following table shows the number of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the

Among the principal causes of death were the

following:-		
CANADA CARANTE	-West	ending-
Diseases.	Dec. 18.	Dec. 25
Broughtis	10	1200000000
Consumption.		57
Convulsions (infantile)		223
Dropey in the head		14
Inflammation of the bowels		5
Inflammation of the lungs	. 30	21
Information of the brain		10
Marnenous ('mintile)	. 18	13
Scarles fever	. 10	15

There were also 7 deaths of apoplexy, 11 of congestion of the brain, 7 of congestion of the lungs, 6 of croup, 12 of debility, 6 of diarrhora, 7 of disease of the heart, 6 of booping cough, 5 of intemp rance, 2 of smallpox, 10 premature births, 24 stillborn, and 8 from violent causes. The armexed table shows what portions of the human system have

District.	Dec.	18.	Dec. 25.
Buses, joints, &c	. ******	- 13	
Read and nerves		79	49
Generative organa		8	
Heart and blood vessels		35	1:
Lungs, tident, he			11:
Old age			1
Skin, &c., and eruptive tevers		18	19
Stillborn and premature boths		26	3
Stomach, bowels and other algestive			4
Theoreus west and general fevers		30	3
Urhary organs,			
		-	
Total		365	54
			. 40 . 20

The nativity table gives 237 natives of the Unit States, In of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 7 of England S of Scotland, 2 of France, I each of Italy, Prussia and Helland, and I unknown.

#### 1860-The Late Opposition Caucus at Washlagton and Its Bearings.

We submit this morning to the digestion of our political readers, a circumstantial account, from the Richmond Whig, of the late opposition caucus, or "political consultation in Washington." It has been generally supposed that this was a little private affair, organized under a private call by one Nathan Sargent, a decayed po-Richar of the old whig tribe, anxions to identify himself with the initiative movements of the opposition for the succession, under the wing of Mr Crittenden. But in the account of this meeting now before us, evidently from an authoritative source, we are assured that "the objects contemplated were far higher and nobler than the promotion of the political interests of any particular individual.

We are next informed that "a number of Senators and members of Congress were present, besides distinguished gentlemen who hold no official position:" that "thirteen States were represented:" and that "letters were there from leading gentlemen in half a dozen other States, expressing a cordial concurrence in the objects of the meeting." Then it appears that the two great existing political parties of the country "are essentially sectional;" that all their conlests "are restricted to the slavery issue;" that the democratic party has degenerated into a purely "Southern sectional party," the "leading idea of which is slavery propagandism;" that it is constantly intervening to "enlarge the area o playery;" that this was the offensive feature of the Lecompton constitution; that the same sectional pro-slavery purpose is betrayed in the recent recommendations by the President touching Mexico and Cuba, and, also, "in the efforts in certain quarters to re-open the African slave trade, and to bring Nicaragua under filibuster influence."

Thus much for the democratic party. It is Batly and contemptuously repudiated as a reckless Southern pro-slavery sectional organization. But the republican party fares no better. "It i avowedly a sectional anti-slavery party-its cardinal dogma is slavery restriction." The proof, too, is furnished in its platform of "no more blave States," and in the remorseless abolition festival, were pretty generally complied with. Rechester manifesto of W. H. Seward. Thus we

the country has no party;" that the whig party of our Old Country forefathers is gradually those offences Judge Russell inflicted the heaviest is dead; that the American party is past praying for; but that, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, this Washington conservative caucus, after a full discussion, embracing many patriotic speeches, came to the important point of "entire confidence in the practicability of uniting all the conservative elements of opposition to the present enfeebled and distracted administration in the contest of 1860."

With this explicit statement of the objects, sentiments, proceedings and expectations of this Washington conservative opposition caucus, there can be no difficulty in determining its materials. It was not a democratic caucus; it was not a republican caucus; and it could, therefore, have been nothing else than a "consultation" of the rump of the American or Know Nothing faction. And the declaration made in behalf of this neeting, to wit, that its "object is not to have a candidate elected by Northern votes alone, but by the suffrages of the people of both sections," with the belief that "with an acceptable Southern candidate we can carry some five or six Southern States," justifies the conclusion that the real game of this movement is to foreclose a mortgage on the republican party for the benefit of the Southern Know Nothings and their scattered brethren in the North.

Upon this point we are sorry to confess that we cannot share in the "entire confidence" of this caucus of a crowning victory. It may be a good thing for a weak party to be first in the field, so as to secure the choice of its position; but, judging from the American experiment with Mr. Fillmore in 1856, they have but little to hope from a similar experiment now. The party concerned is practically dissolved; while the republican party, upon the general issues of slavery, believes itself to be strong and capable of dictating the terms of union to all the loose opposition materials of the country. The initiative movement, therefore, which is to determine the shaping of the opposition elements for 1860 must come from the republican party—the dominant party of the North- and not from the broken fragments of the American faction, reduced to the doubtful occupation of the single Southern State of Maryland.

We believe that with such a candidate and platform as would be represented in the name of General Scott, or some such national, patriotic no-party man, the opposition can sweep the country in 1860 as they did in 1840, because of the demoralization, disorganization and practical dissolution of the old democratic party. That great party, as organized under General Jackon, was substantially destroyed by the desperare jugglery of Pierce and Douglas for the Southern pro-slavery vote in the Cincinnati Convention. They were foiled by a Northern re-action, which compelled that Convention to nominate Mr. Buchanan as a representative of the conservative Union scatiment of the country. Holding fast to that sentiment, his adminis trati n tands firm and strong on the con fidence of the country; Jut where is the democratic party? Prostrated in the dust in the North, and all at sea in the South, from the fierce contentions and hostile plots and counterplots of rival leaders and scheming demagogues for the honors and spoils and ; lunder of the succession.

Thus, from the present outside position of Mr. Douglas as a Northern democratic leader on the one hand, and from the rampant filibustering. free trade and African slave trade proclivities of the Southern fire-enters on the other, the democracy in 1860, instead of a solid front under the bulwarks of the administration, may be divided into two or three Presidential factions. That they can be consolidated upon any other basis than the administration is out of the question: bury, and which Mr. Dallas thought was a comthat they will be reunited upon this basis no man from the existing fends, discensions and begins by recognizing as sound General Cass' divisions in the camp, upon men and measures sectional and factious, can undertake to say, With the democracy remaited moon the platform of the administration, the gates would be opened for a fasion of the opposition factions upon the practical questions of the day, for the outside issues of slavery and the petty divisions of factions and parties upon this abstraction, that and the other, would be all absorbed in the practical nets and tendencies of the administration and the democracy upon Cuba, Mexico, Central American affairs, and the national finances, and the reconstruction of the whole financial, commercial and business fabric of the country apon a sound, uniform and self-regulating system of checks and balances.

In default of a re-organization of the demoeracy upon this broad and comprehensive basis, they will most probably enter upon the campaign of 1860, not in a solid phalany, but in several Presidential detachments. In this view anything in the shape of a junction of the oppo sition forces would sweep the field. But as the republicans will shrink from any practical concessions to the opposition of the South, for fear of losing ground in the North without compensation, and as the Southern opposition have already been ruled off the course by the strong pro-slavery sentiment excited there upon the Kansas question, they can make no concessions against slavery which will serve their purpose in the North. And so the chances stand at present in favor of two or three democratic factions, and two or three opposition factions in the field in 1860, with regard to which the administration will have as little to do as had the administration of Monroe with the scrub race of 1824.

At all events, the "entire confidence" ex pressed by the Know Nothing caucus at Washing ton in the effective union of the opposition forces for 1860 upon a conservative platform and a Southern candidate is somewhat premature. No such confidence can be properly entertained until we shall have obtained some satisfactory developements from the republican camp at the close of this Congress, or in the organization of the next. Meantime, the disorganized condition of the democratic and opposition parties. North and South, offers the most inviting opportunity to the people for a dashing movement, regardless of parties or party machinery, in behalf of some such great national programme as that embedied in the name of General Scott.

CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS DAY .- It grati fied us to remark yesterday that this great Christian anniversary was more generally observed by all classes of our citizens than upon any previous occasion within our remembrance. But few places of business were kept open, and those were principally amongst the venders of food and other articles of daily necessity. From the immense crowds which filled all the city markets on the previous day, it may with justice be inferred that the obligations of hospitality and charity, which in all Christian countries are associated with this It rejoices us to find that this disposition to return are shown that "each section has its party, while to one of the most genial and graceful customs | knife, and upon all the prisoners convicted of

vanquishing the Puritanical scruples which punishment. The leniency which has been so associated it with a particular creed. The causes of hostility and vindictiveness which led to this confusion of ideas have long since passed away, and with it, we trust, will vanish all remaining objections to the strict observance of an anniversary which. apart from its religious import, exercises a kindly and wholesome influence upon the heart, and prompts it to acts of generosity and benevolence which otherwise might not be thought of. We trust that our public charities will profit largely this season by the developement of these feelings. We have a long and probably a severe winter before us, and it is to be hoped that those upon whom wealth has shed its blessings will remember that property has its duties as well as its enjoyments.

## The Right of Search-Has It Been Given Up

by England? When, some time since, we had occasion to correct the gross blunders of the Washington Union, in regard to the relations of our government to the filibusters on board the schooner Susan, that journal, unable to meet the points at issue, went off on a rigmarole excursion and finally brought up with a grandiloquent assertion, in the "hurrah for Jackson" style, that England had given up the right she had so long claimed, of boarding and searching vessels on the high seas.

The question of the immunity of our flag upon the ocean is one of too great importance to be overslaughed with a few diplomatic phrases. We have maintained that our question with England on the right of search is not settled, and we maintain it still. Formerly we defended our position by appealing to the history of British policy; now we defend it by a direct appeal to the documents on which the Washington Union claims that England has conceded to us the right in this long pending issue. The letter of June 8 from Mr. Dallas, referring to the subject of a change in Lord Malmesbury, is a remarkable letter. It opens by assuring General Cass that there is no hope of coming to a settlement with Lord Malmesbury on this point. He is then called off to meet the British Minister, and finds that "something within the last twelve hours had shifted his lordship's mind quite to an opposite point of the compass. Now, we have no faith in the pretended change of a State policy, that has been maintained by generations of statesmen, which is said to have taken place in the short term of twelve hours. Men do not abandon theories which have not only come to them by inheritance, but which they have themselves maintained during years of public service, so violently as this would infer. Conviction of popular right is a plant of slow growth, particularly in the mind of an English

But what are the evidences upon which this assumed change is founded? We pass over the minor points contained in Mr. Dallas' letter and Lord Malmesbury's memorandum, and come at once to the more formal statement contained in the Bricish Minister's despatch of the 11th of June to Lord Napier. This is the true ground upon which it is assumed that England has abandoned the right she has so long claimed. And first we wish to state here, that a despatch from a British Secretary of Foreign Affairs to a British Minister in Washington, although a copy of it is given to our Secretary of State, even it its terms were all that could be wished, has no binding character upon the British government in regard to an acknowledgment which it has on several occasions refused to clothe with the sacred rights of a formal treaty. Now let us see what are the terms of the concession made by Lord Malmesplete change of his lordship's position. He statement of the principles of international law. and immediately overrides the law by the declaration that the British government holds it to be eindispensable to civilization and the police of the high seas" that the right of search shall be conceded by us. He then makes an argument. false in its premises and fallacious in its deductions, to show that if this concession is not made by us the American flag will become upon the ocean the terror of every "lawful but defenceless trader."

And now comes the true point of this despatch. The British government, anxious to avoid difficulty with as, sends orders to her cruisers to stop the searching of American vessels for the present; but Lord Malmesbury expressly states that these orders to discontinue the practice will only remain in force "until some arrangement in the sense I have pointed out"-that is, a formal concession by us of the right to search American vessels at sea in time of peace-"shall be made with the United States government or declined on their part." To make this fact the more pointed. Lord Malmesbury concludes his note oy stating that her Majesty's government regrets that the opportunity, has been lost to settle "those vexations and irritating controversies which are inevitable as long" as the United States refuses to abrogate the present law of nations, and permit British cruisers to overhaul American ships whenever and wherever a

British commander may think proper to do so. We commend to the Union a careful perusal of this despatch of Lord Malmesbury, and suggest to it that the next time it wishes to ignore the true point at issue in an argument, it select some more logical, or at least plausible ground for self-glorification, than the assertion that England has been forced to abandon her claim to the right of search. Perhaps the Union will recommend the publication of the two "additional notes" between Lord Malmesbury and himself. to which Mr. Dallas refers in the opening paragraph of his despatch of June 8. We could then ce how far his lordship changed his position in twelve hours. Thus far we do not believe that he changed it at all, Mr. Dallas and the Washington Union to the contrary notwithstanding.

Chime in the Metropolis. The term of the Court of General Sessions which closed on Friday exhibited a heavy array of crimes of a grievous character, the frequency of which argues bodly for the condition of the city. But it is satisfactory, in this state of affairs, to find that we have a criminal Judge endowed with firmness and discretion, and animated with a desire to preserve the peace of the city, who administers justice to the criminals with an even hand. The severity of the sentences passed by Judge Russell on prisoners convicted of grave crimes during the late term of his court, must convince the rowdles and rufflans who infest this community that the law is not to be violated, or their own wild passions indulged, with impunity, while he occupies a scat upon the bench of the criminal court. The crimes most prevalent at the present day seem to be burglary and stabbing with the

long exercised towards criminals has unquestionably emboldened that class, and impressed them with the idea that the law and the forms of our courts were mere mockeries; but the course of our City Judge is beginning to convince them that they have been somewhat in error, and we doubt not that the good effects will be manifested by a reduction of crime, and a better order of things generally in the condition of the metropolis.

THE UPPER AND LOWER STRATA OF RELIGIOUS

modes of religious worship in New York have

recently assumed a new and somewhat curious

phase. During the financial crisis, and succeeding it, a religious revival so far affected all classes of our citizens that prayer meetings, public confessions of repentant sinners, from Wall street, from the prize ring and from the stage, were matters of daily and nightly occurs noe all over the city, not alone in the churches, but in warehouses and basements, and everywhere that a congregation could be accommodated But now the inspiration of religious fervor has fallen upon the lyric and dramatic stage; and where the divine compositions of Meyerbeer and Verdi and Rossini delighted the upper crust of our population during the week, or the love-and-murder efforts of the sensation dramatist "split the ears of the groundlings" in a minor theatre, songs of praise and words of holiness are echoed every Sunday evening. The upper strutum of religious life exudes its super-abundant feelings of piety with mespectable and decorous bearing in the fashionable and elegant Academy of Music, while the lower stratum does the same with cheers, cat-calls and stamping of fe-t in the National theatre on Chatham street-The crowd which flocks to both houses is immease. At the Academy hundre is are turned away for want of room, every Sunday evening: the doors are locked when the house is full. and all who arrive too late are compelled ther to adopt the out-of-faction practice of going to church, or to reserve their fervor for another Sabbath-a didicult thing to do in this impulsive city. At the Chatham street theatre the attendance so large that the doorkeepers are obliged to select the audience, admitting the well clad and excluding humble piety in seedy garments; a posse of police is required to keep order at the doors; and the audience express their impatience at the non-arrival of the preacher, to the u-ual theatrical fashion, by stamping and whistling hail his appearance by a storm of clapping, and compliment the salient points of his discourse with loud applause. Religious ceremonies are again to take place at these theatres to-night.

M antime the churc'es are aff cost with slive meance, and it looks as if the clergy, to proserve their popularity, would have to abunden the pulpit for the stage. Time was when such a descent would have shocked the religious sentiment of the country; and even now, what ever is left of the strict old Puritans must move uneasily in their graves at the spectacle. One consolation, however, is that those who advocate the claims of the stage to be considered a moral instructor have now the satisfac or of beholding a practical illustration of their theory.

THE CUBAN QUESTION IN 1816,-The letter of Gen. Jesup, written in 1816, to President Monro e, when that gentleman was Secretary of State. upon the military relations of Cuba t . the g cat Mississippi valley, the intrigues of the British and Spanish agents among our Southern Indians. and the determination of General Jesup, with the approbation of General Jackson, to take that island by a coup de main in the event of certain contingencies, which we publish in another column, will throw some new light upon this momentons question to a great many of our

It will be seen that the great principles involved in our national progress, so clearly laid down by Gen. Jesup more than forty years ago, have been abundantly borne out by the developements of time. What was then of comparatively easy accomplishment has now become more difficult, while the necessity of acquiring that island as a portion of our national defences has grown with the growth of our population and their interests in the Mississippi valley. The same continued developement must attend the Cuba question in the future that has accompanied it in the past, and the difficulties now in the way will increase with the increase of our needs. A new impulse is also given to it by the opening of our Pacific empire; and the day is not far distant when the lines of our domestic trade and travelsto the Pacific will as completely encircle Cuba as do those of our Southern trade wrap its northern shore.

Congress should act at an early day in this matter. Although our statesmen have long seen the necessity of Cuba becoming a member of our Union, and the public mind of the country is fully alive to it, the representative voice of the people has never found utterance, and even now it is a question which every politician takes up or lays aside, as he thinks may suit his individual interests. The action of Congress would make the question a national one, and give it an impulse which it will ever after obey. We hope that body will reject all personal aims in this great question, and authorize the purchase of the island, whenever it can be made. The letter of General Jesup brings vividly to view how much we have lost by not acting with foresight years ago. We shall repeat this loss to the country a hundred fold if Congress does not act now.

We are indebted to a neighbor and friend of this gallant veteran for the following interesting sketch of him, at a time when Congress vindicates the reputation assailed by the Naval Retiring Board, by conferring upon him the highest honor in its power to bestow .--

This distinguished officer, now turned four score years. whose claims to well merited distinction are now also receive their due acknowledgement, resides at White Hill. a suburb of the town of Burdentown, N. J. The Commodore purchaged his estate there, a large farm, at the same time that Joseph Benaparte, Count de Survilliers, selected that desirable locality for his American residence. They both acquired about the same amount of land at differen and adjoining limits of the town, and both contributed to the immediate growth and importance of the place. The Count told the Commodore that he had made the best bar gain in his farm, but the Commodore replied that he had

obtained the best land. Although advanced in years, yet the elements of an excellent constitution are so kindly combined in the Commodore that he manifests no signs of decay. He is about the medium size, of a florid complexion, and polished, agreeable manners. His conversation is extremely entertaining and matructive, and constantly interspersed with ano dotes of our public men and our national history. He has dired and wined with every President of the Union, from Washington down to Suchanan, with the exception of Har rison, whose reign was too brief for many public or social

Commodere Stewart has not yet reached that period of life when age bespeaks indulgence. Having command of Convention, which closes to night.

the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and living a distance of thirty miles off, his visits there are continued dally, in definance of all kinds of weather, hotor cold, wet or dry.

In the cars or in the steamer his ardive form, healthy looks and cheerful countenance command daily for him a continual welcome. On a recent visit to Philadelpuis time writer of this sketch saw him without overcost or extra clothing, braying, on one occasion, a furious rain storm and on another as furious a snow storm, in the regular routine of his duties. "A sailor," said this brave veteran. "is been for all weather."

Bis dwelling at White fall is nothing more than a farmor's cottage, and his style of living is simple and plain, and free from all estentation. So far from being actually on the "retired list" of the navy, he se, in reality, the navy itself. Its history commences with his services, and is embellished by his many heroic achievements. In the late Paraguay expedition Commodore Shubrick

LIFE IN NEW YORK. Religious life and the would have given the command to Commodore Stewart, but the latter, with manly spirit and pride, replied, that he could not take the command from one who was instru-

mental in placing him on the retired list.

The Commodore has a furlough of absence for some months, to visit a married daughter in England, and a son in Paris, who for some years has had the contract for supplying the French government with live oak tember from

Coursery Concretes.-The directors of the German Society of New York have advertised a concert at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, the 20th inst., the proceres of which are to be devoted to the establishment of a hospital, in which por Germans and others can be cared for free of charge. We have no doubt that the German residents will muster in force on an occasion which appeals so directly to their sympathies.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert takes place at the Brooklyn Athensum to morrow (Monday) evening, for the benefit of that meritorious society, the Industrial Home Association. Madame de Lupan and Miss Brainard are to be the lady vocalists, and the choral and instru-mental pieces are to be performed by the Orion and Tentonia societies, of New York, and the orchestra of the Brooklyn Philbarmonic, which have all kindly volunteered their services in aid of the charity.

## Religious Intelligence.

The Rev. Dr. Stockton, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Eighteenth street Baptist church, one door from Fifth avenue, this morning and afternoon.

The first anniversary of the Youths' Musionary Society of the Tringy Methodist Episcopal church will be held this evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. P. Dur in, D.D., and Rev. Bishop James.

In the Spring street Presbyterian church, near Varick street, services this morning and evening. Subject in the morning-"Heaven's Christmas Gift to the World;" in the evening-"The Character, Marriage and Outst of our First Parents

Rev. Robert G. Dickson, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Mission church, Clinton Hall, Astor place, will dellver two sermons to-day, morning and evening. Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D.D., will preach in the National

theatre this evening.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., will preach at the

Academy of Music this evening. In the Orchard street Universalist church, Rev. T. J. Sawver, D.D., will preach this morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject for the morning-'Divine Revelations;" evening-"Hades or Hell, in the New Testament the Sick Man and Lazarus."

Public worship will be held this morning in the New Jerusalete church (Swedenborgian), at Lyrique Hall, 765 Breadway.

cherch that merning and evening by the paster, the Rev. Charles F. Harris. Morning subject... "The Valedictory of

In the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Bicocker and Downing streets, New York, the Rev. B. B. ock will preach this morning and evening. At the request of several respectable Roman Catholies,

the question, "Are the Holy Scriptures, without traditions and without the church, able to make wise unto salvation?" will be considered and objections answered, in Spring street Hall. No. 185 Spring street, this evening.

INVITATIONS.

Rev. E. W. Allen, of Salem, Massachussetts, has received and accepted a call from the first Congregational church in South Berwick, Me.

Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of Greeuport, L. L., has received a unanimous call from the United Presbyterian church of Bockville and Bethesda, near the city of Washington, D. C.

Rev. George P. Kelegen of Alley, N. V. has received.

Rev. George P. Folsom, of Attica, N. Y., has received a unanimous call to the Presbyterian church of Geneseo, and will commerce his labors there the first Sabbath in the new year.

INVITATION DECLINED.

Rev. W. H. Senenck, the rector of the Trinity church in Chicago, has declined an invitation to the rectorship of Frinity church, Washington City.

INSTALLATION.

Rev. Rush R. Shippen, iste of Chicago, was installed over the Second Unitarian Society in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, the 224 inst. The installation of Rev. C. H. Fay as pas Universalist Society, in Providence, R. I., took place the 23d inst.

DEATH IN THE MINISTRY Rev. Matthew Dilion died at Peoria, Ill., on Thursday, Ich inst. He was for a long time connected with the Cathelic church in Chicago, at different times President of the Chiveretty, paster of St. Mary's church, and also paster of the Church of the Holy Name.

The Baptists of Malen, Mass., are taking steps towards the erection of a new place of worship in the southerly part of that town.

part of that town.

The new house of worship of the Second Congregational church at Greenwich, Connecticut, was dedicated on the 8th instant. This is said to be one of the noblest structures of its kind in the country. It is both of granite, with a spire that rises upwards of two hundred feet, and commands a most extended view of Long Island Sound.

Commands a most extended view of Long Island Sound.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Father Boyle, of St. Fatrick's church, Washinston, opened the United States Senate on the 234 inst. with prayer, robed in the full priest's dress, with surplice and cassock. This is the first occasion since the foundation of the government when the entire vestments of a Roman Catholic dergyman have been worn in such services in either chamber of Congress. Father B. introduced in the services a perion of the beautiful and well known prayer of fished Carroll (the first American ordaned a bishop of the Catholic church) "for these in authority."

therity."

During the session of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Convention, at Memphis, Teom., on the 20th ult. Hen. Stephen A. Douglas was announced as being present whereupon the President conducted Judge Bouglas to the chair and formally introduced him to the Convention. Prof. J. M. Pendleton then explained to Judge Douglas the object of the Convention, after when the Judge delivered a brief and appropriate address. A vote of thanks for the expression of his friendship and kind regard was then adorated.

A correspondent of the Christian Register calls on sex-tons to see that the pew doors are all opened after the fires are made in the church, for, he says, philosophically, otherwise the occupants must sit with cold feet. Another paper thinks it would be well to take the doors off and make fuel of them.

make fuel of them.

"Awin!" Gardner, who was converted during the recont religious revival, related his experience at the Methodist church in Tarrytown a couple of Sundays ago. From the Metropolitan Catholic Almana, for 1859, we gather the following statistics in reference to the present condition of the Roman Catholic church in the United States contrasted with its condition in the years 1839 and 1849:—

1800.

on equal rights with clergymen to its legislative and judi-cial bedies.

The faculty of the University of Virginia have elected the Rev. John C. Granberry, of the Methodist Episcopul cherch, chapiain for two years from October, 1858. Rev. J. R. Adams was dismissed, Dec. 1, from the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Gerham, Me. STATISTICS OF NEW ENGLAND CONGREGATIONALISTS.

We find the following table in the Congregational Jourmet, which paper has compiled it from the minutes of the
neveral Congregational bodies in New England:—

Church Min Mem Addi Rem'n

Total ...... 410 1,378 161,000 22,301 11,512 7,470

By adding the absentees, the most of whom are proba-bly residing in New England, there is a membership of 189,400, of whom about 45,700 are males. The additions were 4,022 more than the removals. The statistics of all the States, except Vegnont, are for the year closing June, 1838. Those of Blood Island are taken from the last year

#### The Southern Pacific Rallroad. NEW ORLHAMY, Dec. 24-Eyening

in the Southern Pacific Railroad Convention this even ing, the report of the general committee was received It shows a satisfactory condition of affairs, and that gutticient money has been received to meet the terms of the compromise. All doubt of the success of the scheme is dispelled. Hon, T. Butler King is now addressing the

National Independence Monument. THE MUNICIPAL TO THE SIGNERS OF THE PECLARA-THEN OF INDEPENDENCE—SECTIONAL ORDERTIONS TO ITS COMPLETION, IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A project has been submitted to the Original Thirteen

states of this confederacy to erect a monument in Independence square, Philadelphia, to the signers of the fe-ctaration of Independence, to cost \$150,000. New York s to pay \$53,000, and Pennsylvania \$25,000; the Northers States altogether, \$84,000, and the Southern States \$41,000. Ten States have already acceded to the plan and agreed to pay their respective allotments; and since by the plan, the structure was to proceed with the consent of time States, the menument may be considered a fixed fact in the future. The convention of delegates who de cided upon the plan agreed that the monument should have thirteen sides-one for each State. Should any State refuse to bear its quota of expense, there is no pr wision for filling it up, and while the others have their tablets bearing inscriptions of patriotism and remembrance of departed worth, for each State that does not contribute there will remain an unsightly blank. Legislatures of North and South Carolina have yet to signify their acceptance of the plan, and as they are both now in session, their decision is looked for with interest The bill to aid in the construction of this menument was not approved by the Committee on Federal Relations of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and they reported unfavorably to its possage, upon which report the following debate ensued on the 12th inst :-

Mr. Read moved to set aside the report of the con as unworth) the sentiments of the people of South Caronna; its reason of political hostility between South Carolina and Pennsylvania he did not consider a good reason, as the measure under consideration had reference to the honors due to the past, and not to the present. No principle or policy would be sustained in refusing to aid in the work, and injustice would be done to the feetings of pride in their ancestors, which he knew animated the besons of all South Carolina's sous.

Mr. C. P. Elliott, on behalf of the committee, endorsed

all the encemburs on "glorious ancestors," but was opposed to building a monument where the people of the South would be precluded from visiting it. Their fore fathers were slaveholders, and if there was any infamy in the institution, it belonged to the past as well as present generations. It was those who repudiated those principles and those forefathers who now wanted the assistance of the South to Build this monument. He wanted the monument where Southerners could visit it wanted the monument where children and servants, without and take with them their children and servants, without and take with them their children and servants, without

wanted the monument where Southeners could visit in, and take with them their children and servants, without being told to "stand back!—this is free soil." There had been but one slave State represented at the Convention, and for himself he was not willing to follow the lead of such men as Chas. Francis Adams and N. P. Banks, the delegates from Massachusetts.

Mr. War Whater thought it right, while in the Union as one of the thirty one, besides one of the thirteen States, that fouth Carolina should contribute her quoin of money for the specific object of erecting this monument in memory of the past, for while they were in the Union they were of the Union. He thought the monument ought to be built on free soil, as an entermal monument of those principles which their forefathers held and promnigated, and that in case of a dissolution of the Union it should turn and say, "in declare of the lessons of the past you have smadered a Union with the South, which should have been perpetual." Let it stand upon their soil, as a memento of what they were and what they should have been.

Mr. T. Y. Shows did not regard the question in a particular light, but as a necessary patriotic act, which should be consummated. True, there was a sentiment in Penusylvanian hostite the South. But was not James Buchanan, whose adherence to the constitution had won every heart, a Pennsylvanian? Was not J. Glancy Jones a Pennsylvanian and a rebuke to those who took part against her.

Mr. Mackanan, a member of the committee, said that if the proposition were that they should never by hands and a rebuke to those who took part against her.

Mr. Mackanan, a member of the committee, said that if the proposition were that they should never by hands and or ebuke to those who took part against her.

Mr. Mackanan, a member of the committee, said that if the proposition were that they should not co-operate with Banks, of Massachusetts, because he was prevented from taking his slave servant to see it.

Mr. Elizott characterized the scheme as not nationa

National Debt to the Eric Canal.

SHALL CONGRESS IMPROVE THE HARDORS AT BUY FALO AND OSWEGO, AND PAY THE COST OF TH BREAKWATER AND BASIN AT BUFFALO PRITITION FROM THE CANAL BOARD, ETC. The committee of the Canal Board, to whom was dele

gated the duty of preparing a memorial to Congress ask and the payment of the cost of constructing a brea water and basin at Buffaio, have submitted a memorial for the consideration of the Board.

- The document sets forth that the United States gover ment has creeted plers in the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego; that the pier at Buffalo gave a new direction to the waters of Lake Erie, and caused them to wear away the land, threatening the destruction of the main channel of the canal, as well as the valuable slips and outlets; that in the exigency, there not being time to wait for the action of the United States, the Canal Board caused to be erected a breakwater in the waters of the lake, about ene-thousand feet from shore, two thousand two hundred feet long, and twelve feet high, excavating the sand which forming "The Eric Basin;" that the total cost has been \$175,000, which, with interest from the date of payment. mounts to \$250,000; and that a further expenditure of \$50,000 will be needed to secure the breakwater from the torms of the lake; that the werks of the United States at uffile and Gewege need repair, the latter affording in its dilapidated condition little shelter from the violence of th

On this state of facts, it is claimed by the Board that On this state of facts, it is claimed by the Board that the general government ought to refund a sum safficient to compensate the State for mousy expended necessarily in the harbor of Bathalo, as such expenditure legitimately belonged to the United States; and it is petitioned that the harbors of Bathalo and Osvego may be adequately enlarged, improved and protected by the general government. The Camal Board arks only that the national government will exercise its authority over the navigable waters of the unition, and disclaims any desire for violating the established principle of non-assistance to works of this kind. While the government, on a different principle, assisted the Camberland Road through six States, New York never objected, though in 1811, when she desired assistance in this great national work, Congress colidy declined to grant it. New York has therefore constructed the work herself, at a cost of \$40,000,000, and simply asks that the government will do its portion, by improving and prothe government will do its portion, by improving and protecting the harborn on the long line of natural waters forming part of the great chain of national navigation. The Board claims that it is the right and duty of the United States thus to improve its navigable waters, on the

oflowing grounds:—

1. They are not local waters, subject to the States, but

them.

2. These waters have been placed by fundamental compact beyond the separate authority of the States. Ry surrendering to the national government the right to collect imposts and other jurisdiction necessary to the universal benefit of internal navigation, a dety was imposed upon the general government to improve and protect within its jurisdiction.

3. New York, like her sister States, retains all the sovereignty she possessed at the formation of the constitution, except that which she then surrendered to the Union; but, in respect to the portion thus surrendered, the sovereignty of the Union is paramount and supreme. The peculiar geographical position of New York gives her the framedistic connection by water between the ocean and the takes, commanding the most extensive trade on the centiment, and by surrendering the benefit which she might have derived she is entitled to some return. New York has paid into the coffers of the general government \$448,000,000 of customs since the adoption of the constitution. Is she not entitled to justice and liberality in return?

\$848,000,000 of customs since the adoption of the constitution. Is she not entitled to justice and liberality in return?

4. New York has surrendered control over her navigable waters; for the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that our Legislature could not grant to Robert Fulion the exclusive right to use his invention for a term of years on the river which was the theatre of his success; nor could the recessities of commerce overcome the legal objection of the Supreme Court to the crection of an Albany bridge.

5. The exercise of this right of the general government in a just and liberal sense, by adequately improving all its navigable waters, and especially by constructing and maintaining the works necessary to protect the commerce of the lakes, is the only adequate equivalent which can be readered to New York for her sacrifices and conessions, but, if fairly exercised, will repay them fully.

6. The canals are national in capacity and fully adequate to the national commerce. The report of every Canal Board proves this, in the statistics of the visit amount of transportation and revenue. It is the connecting water communication the nucleus of the Union.

7. New York has a betarmed from taking or seeking any unfair advantage over her stater States, either by discriminating tolls or otherwise, on the vast masses of property belonging to them and earried on her exhals.

8. The success of New York is to the credit and prosperity of the Union, and her emals signalise her enterprise throughout the world.